

Health Equity into Action

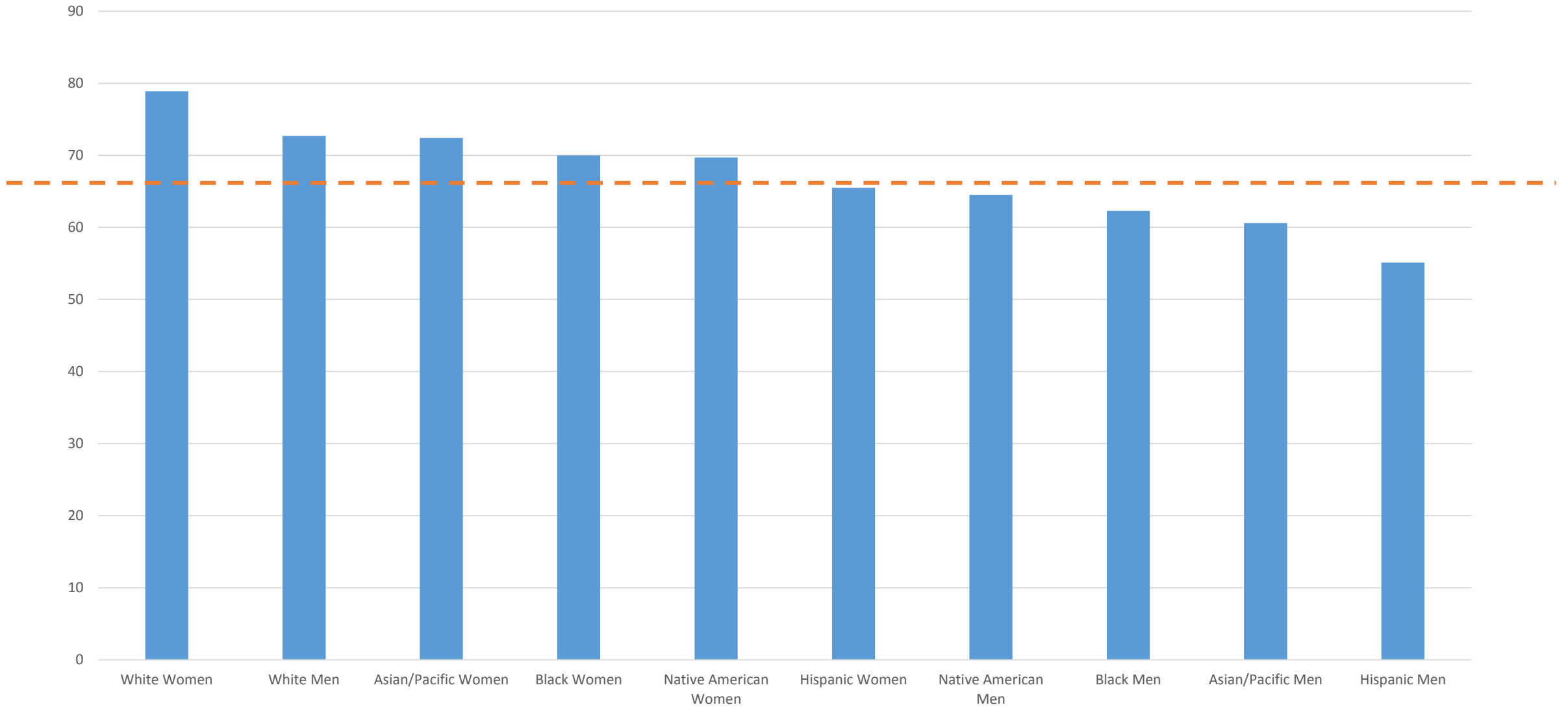
Investing in Partnerships to Become an All-In Community

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Kansas 2015 Average Age at Death



How we learn new things

- Oh that's just like.....new name on old work
- Duck describes a chicken.....relate new concept using old concept
- Try on.....feel out new concept

Public health language

- Social Justice
- Environmental Strategies
- Disparities
- Social Determinants of Health
- Health Equity

Health Disparity

Differences in the incidence and prevalence of health conditions and health status between groups, based on:

- Race/ethnicity
- Socioeconomic status
- Sexual orientation
- Gender
- Disability status
- Geographic location
- Combination of these

Social Determinants of Health

- Healthy People 2020 defines **social determinants of health** as conditions in the environments in which people **live, learn, work, play, worship, and age** that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.



Defining Inequities

- **Health Inequities:** The difference in health outcomes that are systematic, avoidable, and unjust.

Health Disparities vs. Health Equity

- False dichotomy
- Not a new label
- Two important fronts

Health Equity

Health equity is achieving the highest level of health for all people.

Health equity entails focused societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities by equalizing the conditions for health for all groups, especially for those who have experienced socioeconomic disadvantage or historical injustices.

- From Healthy People 2020

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Equity



Equity means

just and fair inclusion

An equitable society is one in which all can participate and prosper. The goals of equity must be to create conditions that allow all to reach their full potential. In short, equity creates a path from hope to change.





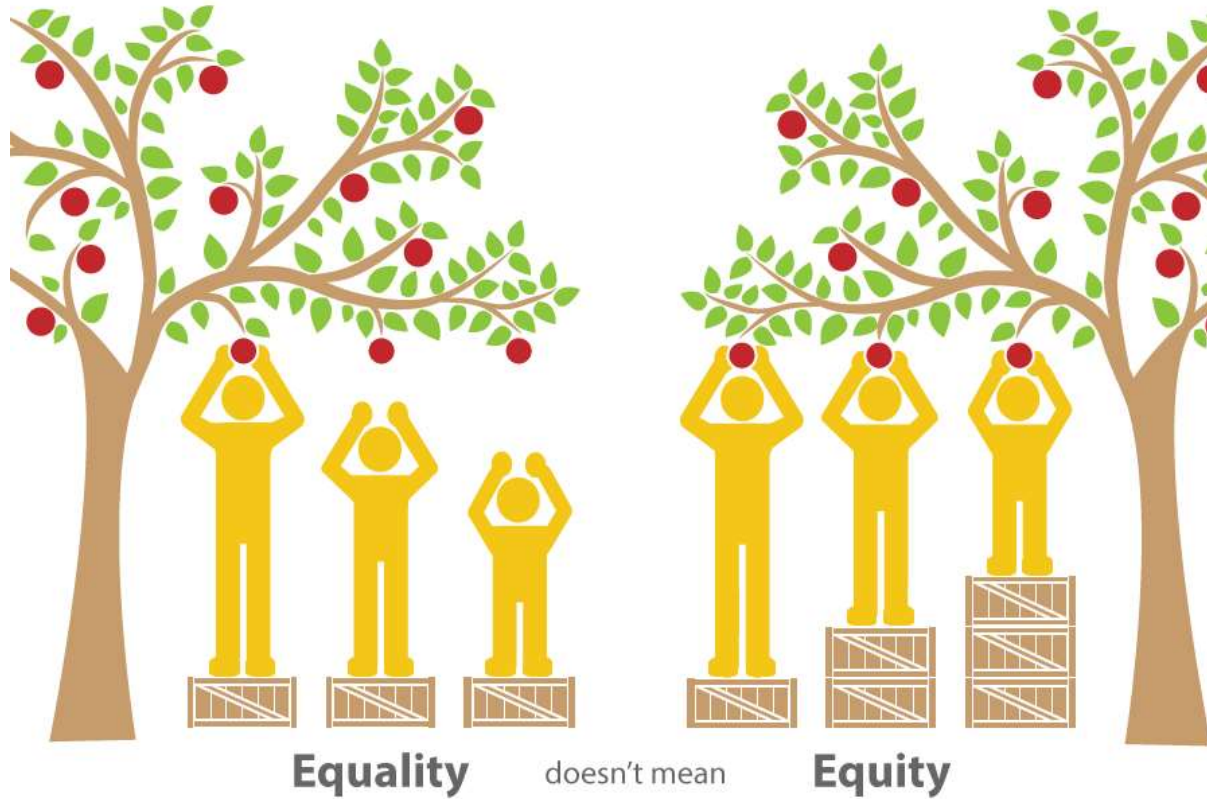
Equality

doesn't mean



Equity

Hard Questions



Outcomes

Resources

Redistribution

vs.

New

Resources

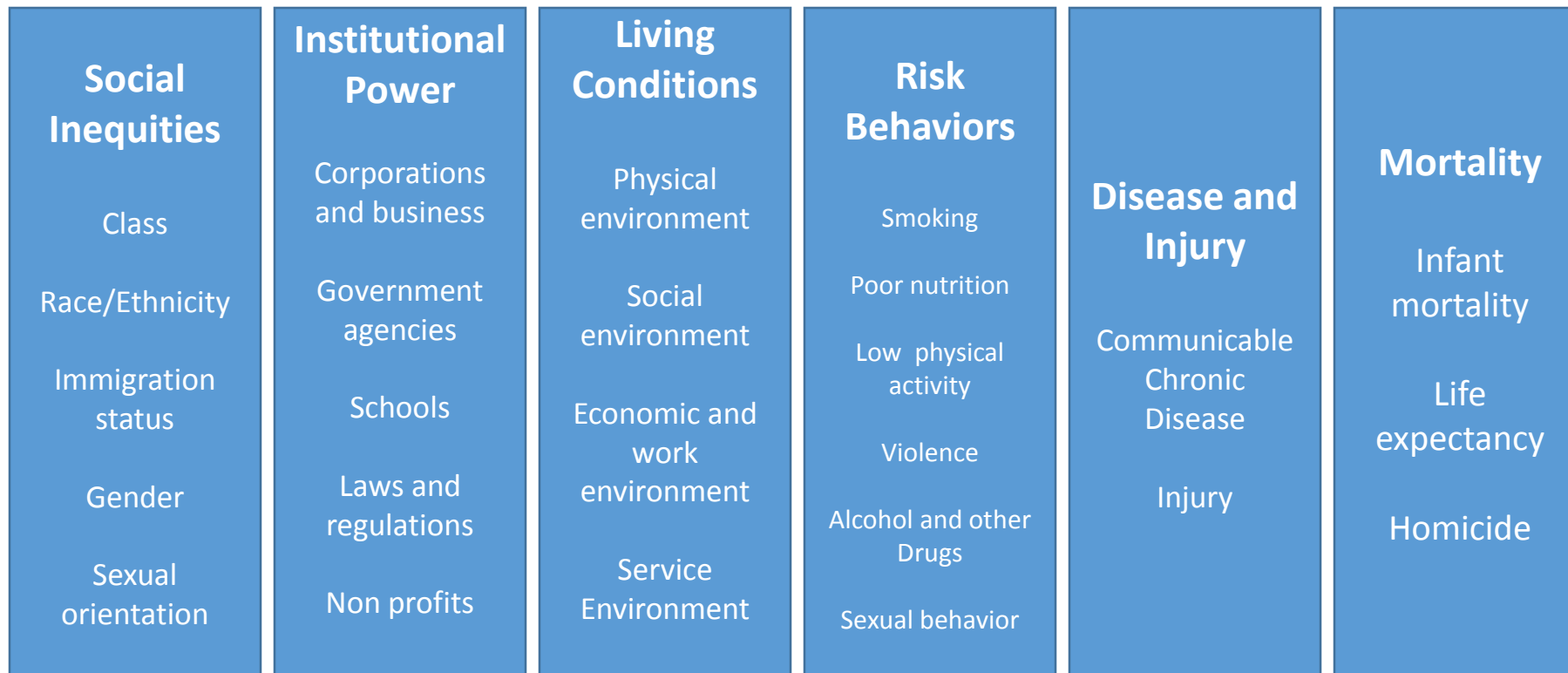
Developing a Health Equity Lens

- Are we willing to see it
- Disaggregate the data
- Have an analysis on race, power and poverty

Health Equity

- Surfaces inequities
- Leads with race
- What about “Low SES”

Where our work focuses



Practical Steps

- Gather data, disaggregate
- BE BOLD – have the conversation
- Have an analysis on race, power, and poverty
- Examine existing disparities
- Look upstream
- Answer the 4 key questions
- BE BOLD – target a change
- Find the allies and points of leverage
- PLAN, ACT

Upstream



Health Equity takes us Upstream

- DOWNSTREAM APPROACHES Interventions that seek to address immediate health and social needs of populations.
- MIDSTREAM APPROACHES Interventions that seek to reduce exposure to health risks by either improving physical working /living conditions or through the promotion of healthy environments.
- UPSTREAM APPROACHES Interventions that seek to reform the fundamental social and economic structures that distribute wealth, power, opportunities, and decision-making

Quick Quiz

- Is getting a supermarket to open in a community that is a designated food desert:
 - A. Upstream
 - B. Midstream
 - C. Downstream

Key Questions

1. Who benefits?
2. Who pays/is harmed?
3. Who leads?
4. Who decides?

Food Desert – an example

Who Benefits	
Who pays/is harmed?	
Who leads?	
Who decides?	

Tobacco – an example

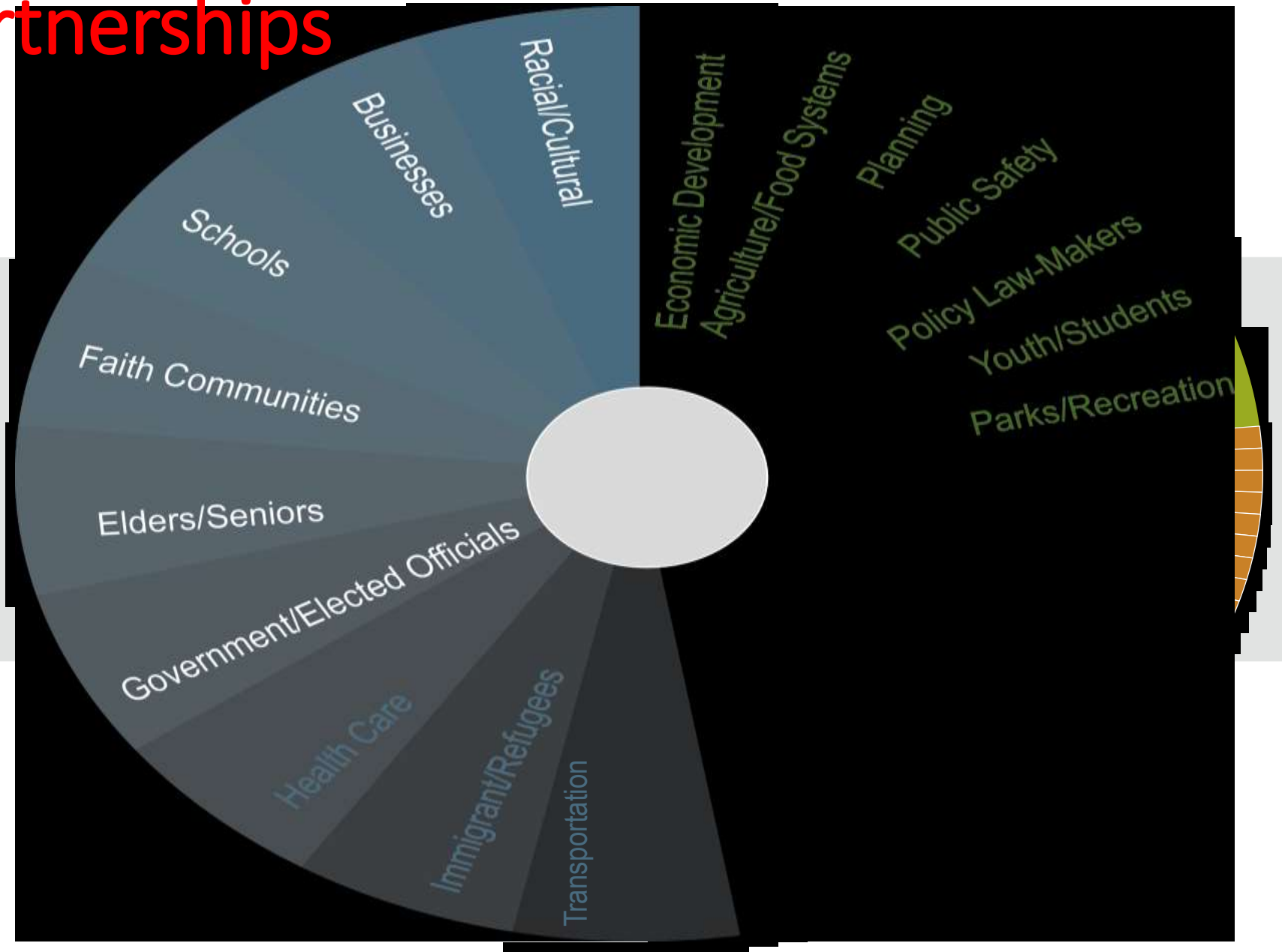
Who Benefits	Tobacco companies, advertisers Lobbyists and politicians Convenience stores, retailers, wholesalers, etc. Smokers
Who pays/is harmed?	Smokers Families of smokers, people around smokers Targeted groups, youth, minorities, LGBT, etc. Health care costs, taxpayer
Who leads?	Advocates Legislators, elected officials Community members, youth, parents Boards of health, healthcare, public health
Who decides?	Legislature, elected officials Boards of health Courts Federal agencies

Partnership

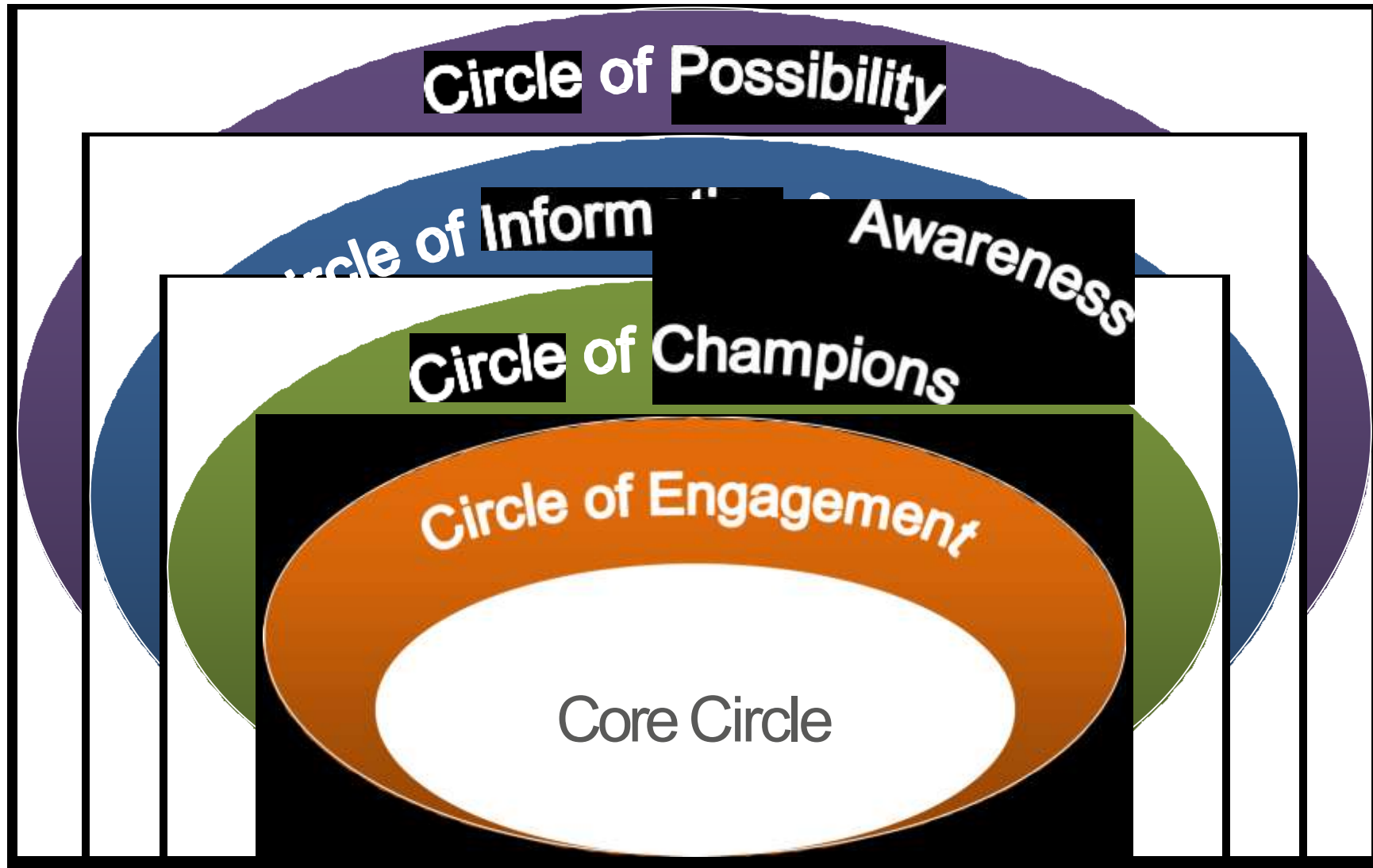
- Cross sector collaboration
- Usual and unusual partners
- Include the voice and participation of the affected group of people

Multi Sector Partnerships

Multi-Sector
Partnership



Voices at the Table



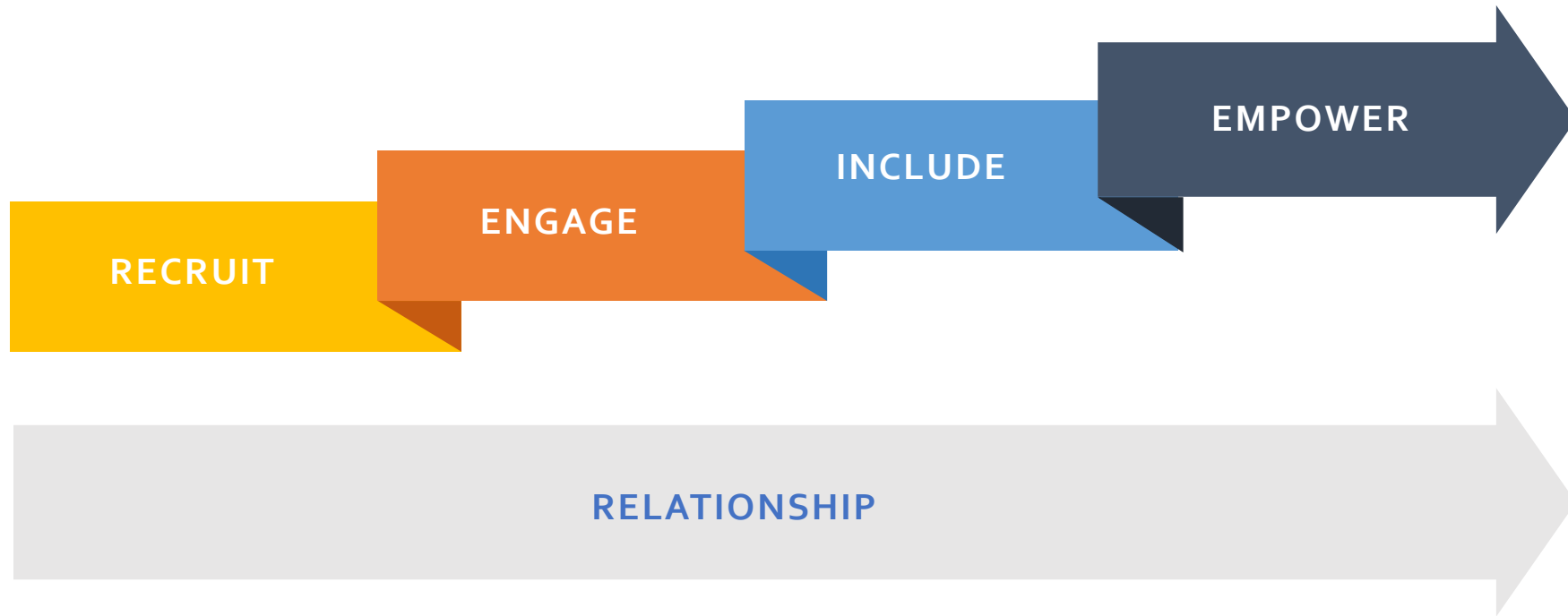
Key Questions

1. Who benefits?
2. Who pays/is harmed?
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Partnerships

- What other efforts are happening in your community? Are you linked to these efforts? How?
- What key groups/organizations do you need to recruit to accomplish your efforts? Why?
- Who are the key groups/organizations invested in the success of your efforts?
- Are you supporting other community efforts? Why? Why not?
- Are there other opportunities for collaboration?

VOICES OF DIFFERENCE IN DECISION MAKING



Impacts on Health Equity

- Minority – Majority
- Underrepresented – Overrepresented
- Race or Ethnicity labeling

Connecting the dots – part A

- The big first steps
 - Uncover the disparity
 - Ask why
 - What are the inequities?

Connecting the dots – part B

- The Work It Self
 - Social determinants of health
 - Make change using Policy, Systems and/or Environmental Approaches
 - Measure impact in the lives of those who were experiencing the disparity